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elect except county superintendent, the democratic candidate having a majority of 122; also, a democratic commissioner was elected.

SHAWNEE COUNTY.

Shawnee county, complete except Second ward of Topeka and one precinct gives the following plurality:

Blaine 3,105
Ryan 2,484
Martin 2,521

The state ticket has about the same. The republican candidate, Sheldon, is elected by 500 and the county ticket about 2,000 over. Two republicans and one re-submission representative are elected.

LINN COUNTY.

Returns from eight of eleven towns in Linn county give the following vote:

Cleveland 1,732
Blaine 851
Butler 289
St. John 16
For governor, Martin 1,344
Glick 996
Phillips 228

Representative in congress, Second district, E. H. Funston, republican 1,724.

W. J. Johnson, greenbacker, 1,230.

The republicans give R. W. Blue, republican, about 200 majority, for state senator from the district composed of Linn, Miami and Johnson counties, over S. Patten, democrat.

Dr. Wm. Shean republican carries the county for senator by probably 300 majority. The republicans elect R. H. Rosey to the legislature from the 23d district and also elect Alfred Blaker as representative. From Twenty-fourth district Geo. W. Creager republican was elected county commissioner from the Lacyne district without opposition. The republican county clerk composed of attorney R. W. Brown for probate judge, William Ackerman, for clerk of the district court and W. W. McCullough, for county superintendent, were elected by about 500 majority in the county.

Complete, Blaine will have about 1,000 votes over Cleveland, Martin about 450 over Glick, Funston about 600 over Nicholson.

Kansas City, Nov. 5.—Returns from eighteen out of eighty-two organized counties in Kansas, partly estimated, give Blaine a plurality of 14,744; Martin, for governor, 10,396. These counties all give republican majorities and generally elect full county tickets and representatives in the legislative districts. On congressmen the returns indicate it is only a question of majority for the republicans. A notable feature is the lightness of St. John's vote. It is not generally reported but in scattering returns received he falls behind Butler and in one county he failed to receive a single vote. This cannot be taken however as an indication of the prohibition sentiment in the state but would seem rather the result in a measure of a strong republican feeling. An account of the tardiness of official returns the various majority cannot be definitely approximated far from already given.

SMITH COUNTY.

Gaylord, Kas., Nov. 5.—Smith county complete elects the entire republican ticket with the exception of White for representative in the North district, and one county congressman. Below is the total vote:

Blaine 1,734
Cleveland 712
Butler 346
St. John 58

For governor—
Martin 1,626
Glick 8,068
Phillips, greenbacker 257

Republican gain over 1882 of 494.
For state senator—
Pickle, republican 1,762
Hitt, prohibition 167
Snyder, opposition 826

For representative—
White, republican 651
Davenport, opposition 744
McNail, republican 611
Igersoll, opposition 407

County superintendent, Millard, 1,526.
Gaynor, prohibition, 284.
Donaldson, prohibition, 767.
County attorney, Royce, 1,345.
Myers' opposition, 1,257.
Burr, prohibition, 209.
Probate judge, Hagadem, republican, 1,421.

Reed, prohibition, 4,880.
Labral, prohibitionist, 957.
Belihan, repub. clerk dist. court, 1,716.
Morris, opposition, 925.
Green, republican, Co. coroner, 4,007.
Glenn, opposition, 565.
Congressman Hauback, republican, 1,469.
Uhl democrat and greenback, 1,349.

Indiana.

Indianapolis, Nov. 4.—At present there is no change in the situation as outlined earlier in the evening. At the democratic headquarters, Chairman Henderson and secretary of state, Myers, continue to claim a plurality in excess of 10,000 for Cleveland. Casimir Newman now claims that the state has given a plurality to Blaine electors, but thinks the state ticket doubtful.

WHAT HENDRIX SAYS.

Indianapolis, Nov. 5.—Gov. Hendricks has been in receipt of telegrams from various sources all day, but none being from the national democratic committee. A telegram from Jos. Pulitzer of the New York World, who asks his opinion of the result and the response that in his belief led to it, and attached an inquiry as to how New York had gone. In response Mr. Pulitzer wired: New York has given Cleveland and Hendricks a small plurality which might be increased. Anyhow the state was sure for the democratic electors.

The following telegram from the young men's independent committee of New York gave M. Hendricks considerable personal gratification, but it was not satisfying as to the actual facts:

"Believing that the war issues are settled, the independent republicans of New York have given you the state and voted in favor of administrative reform."

"I firmly believe Indiana has gone democratic by a decisive majority and am inclined to extend my estimate of last night, from 5,000 to 8,000."

"I can't understand the system of reports that are furnished by Mr. Wallock of the

Western Union to the Associated Press. I fear he is misleading the people.

At the democratic committee rooms while the claims of carrying the state by 10,000 is still kept up the further claim is made that the republicans are doctoring the returns to deceive the people.

Chairman Henderson says the democrats have elected ten congressmen and the republicans one, Brown, with two districts, the Eighth and Ninth in doubt. Chairman Newman of the republican committee says Brown Johnson, Siedel and Owen are elected to congress and the First district is in doubt. The state is in doubt and is claimed by both parties.

Virginia.

RICHMOND.

Returns from eighty precincts in this state show a democratic gain of forty-one. This indicates a very close vote and if the rates of democratic gain is not increased in the remaining precincts, the state may go republican. There are about one thousand voting precincts.

Official and semi-official returns from fifty-nine counties indicate the state will give Cleveland from 9,000 to 10,000 majority. It is now quite certain the democrats have elected three of the ten congressmen.

The democrats are claiming the state by 2,000. Senator Mahone claims it for the republicans, by 3,000. Crowds on the streets are awaiting returns.

LATEST.

Richmond, Nov. 5.—Late returns indicate that the democrats have carried the state by 8,000 or 10,000 majority.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—John G. Prather, member of the democratic national committee, received the following dispatch late to-night from a prominent member of the national committee:

Indianapolis, Nov. 5.—It will take no official count to determine the vote of Indiana. A large gain in democratic counties, and republican losses in their counties show 700 democratic gain over the vote of two years ago. Eighteen counties yet to come in. Cleveland has Indiana by many thousands.

AUSTIN H. BROWN.

Maine.

BLAINE NEWS.

At about 2 o'clock Blaine received the following from Albany. The state is surely safe. Congratulations.

J. M. BAILEY.

[Signed.] At the same time a dispatch was received from Denver stating Colorado has gone republican by 4,000 majority.

Several discouraging dispatches were issued from Indiana which had previously been regarded as certain for the republicans, but Blaine's friends were not disturbed.

because they claimed their candidate could be elected without New York. About nine, however, a message was received from Michigan, secretary of the Indiana republican state committee, stating although the state was close, Blaine would almost certainly have a small plurality at the next immediately after this came the following from New York:

"I have accurate returns from every election district save 187 in the state and making ample allowance for these latter, I am sure you have carried the state."

S. B. FRENCH.

[Signed.] Superintendent of police.

From New Orleans came the announcement of republican gains of members of congress and from Wisconsin and Michigan announced that those states were "all right." Blaine remained quietly at his home all day receiving returns and being still somewhat hoarse, he spent the most of the time in his room to avoid the fatigue of talking, to which he would have been subject had he remained among his friends as he did last evening.

About 10 o'clock a private dispatch was received announcing great republican gain in Indiana and certain victory for Blaine and Logan. About 10:30 more congratulations came in from widely separate points indicating Blaine's election had gone all over country.

Ohio.

Cleveland, Nov. 5.—Eighty-four counties in Ohio reported unofficially give a net republican majority of 36,165. There are four counties yet to hear from. Hay, Moore, Ottawa and Paulding. In October they gave a democratic majority of 5,318, and they will probably give 200 less in November which will make the republican plurality in this state about 10,000.

OHIO REPUBLICAN.

Columbus, Nov. 5.—Complete returns from all but three counties in the state indicate Blaine's plurality will be 32,000.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania's majority.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—A plurality of 70,000 is indicated for Blaine here.

Michigan.

DETROIT.

Midnight: The democrats still claim the election of their state ticket, but make no claim on the national. Blaine is probably elected, but it is not yet decided. The republicans claim he has the state vote with several thousand plurality. On the state ticket the Free Press makes careful and conservative estimates and claims the election of Eggle, fusion candidate for governor, by not less than 900.

The Post, republican, claims the electoral ticket by 10,000, and the state ticket by about 3,000.

In twenty-one counties reported in full Blaine has a majority of 8,933 and Alger, republican candidate for governor, 3,324. Nine counties are not reported. For congress the democrats claim the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth, and concede the Fourth, Ninth and Eleventh. The Second is unsettled. The republicans claim the Second, Third, Ninth and Eleventh, and concede the First, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth unsettled.

Iowa.

DES MOINES.

Republican will carry by a plurality of probably 30,000 to 35,000 on the national ticket and 25,000 to 30,000 on the state ticket and elect congressmen in ten of eleven districts. Wilson is first, Henderson in third, Fuller in fourth, Smith in fifth, Campbell in sixth, Conger and Smith in full vacancy in seventh, Hepburn in eighth, Lyman in ninth, Holmes in tenth and Struble in eleventh. Fusionists elect Murphy in second, Republican gain of

three. Weaver fusionist in sixth defeated by 66.

Louisiana.

MISSISSIPPI.

A dispatch to Gen. A. S. Badger, chairman of the republican committee reports the mysterious disappearance of Phillip Mauley, United States supervisor at Fausse Point. He has not been seen since he left Loreauville at 12 o'clock last night with his election returns for New Iberia. Violence is feared.

Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC.

Hartford, Nov. 5.—The vote of Connecticut for president, with only the small town of Washington to hear from is 136,532, which stands as follows:

Bain 65,738
Cleveland 66,952
St. John 2,205
Butler 1,637
Cleveland's plurality 1,214

SURPRISE.

She was tall and pretty, with deep hazel eyes, and heavy glossy braids of dark brown hair, and her complexion was like that of a four-year-old child, as she stood in the window, with the afternoon sunshine upon her face and form. Mr. Errol sat opposite watching her with quiet, observant eyes, in which lurked a shade of annoyance.

"Are you in earnest, Olive?"

"Yes, quite in earnest, George."

"And for the sake of your cousin Sarah Evelyn's children, you are willing to give up your future—our future, Olive, as I may call it?"

"George, you misrepresent me," she said, pleadingly. "I love you as dearly as I ever did."

"How can I credit your words, Olive, when for the sake of two miserable children, who are really nothing to you, you are willing to overturn all our bright visions of a happy, mutual home?"

"They are orphans, George, and destitute."

"Then let them be sent to an orphan asylum."

"Oh, George," the color mounted rapidly to Olive Merton's cheek, "you surely would not have me deprive my cousin's little ones of the sweet influence of a home of their own—you would never condemn them to the harsh, sunless life of a charitable institution?"

"That's all sentimental nonsense," said Mr. Errol, coldly. "The upshot of the matter is that you do not love me."

"George!"

"Yes," the embittered lover went on, almost rudely; "fine words and tearful looks are all very eloquent, I do not doubt, but I prefer to judge by actions only. It isn't particularly flattering to me that you prefer these orphans to my love."

"George, you know it is not that—but ought I shrink from my manifest duty?"

"Just as you choose," he answered coldly, "but has it ever occurred to you how you are to support these two precious proteges of yours? I believe you have no independent fortune of your own."

Olive's eyes fell, and a troubled expression came over her face.

"I must try to obtain a situation as teacher," she said softly.

"That will be pleasant," remarked Mr. Errol, ironically.

"Our duty should always be pleasant, George."

"Since you have chosen your path, I know of nothing that is left me save to bid you good-bye."

"Good bye, George, try to think kindly of me," she faltered, her little hand trembling in his palm, as a frightened bird flutters sometimes beneath the human grasp.

And so they parted; these lovers who, a brief while ago had been all in all to each other. And Olive Merton dropped into a chair, burying her face in her hands, as soon as he was gone.

She had hoped—she had fancied, she knew not what—perhaps that George would approve her self-imposed duty and cheer her with his love in its performance; nay, it had even crossed her mind, as a remote possibility, that he might even take the poor little orphans, as well as herself, to his heart.

Yet she checked herself even in the thought. What right had she to expect him to burden himself with those cares and trials, simply because they came to her as a charge which it was impossible for her to put away. No; it was folly, and worse than folly, for her to sit brooding here, when the matter was fully and irrevocably decided. The brief glimpse of sunshine which had brightened her life in the prospect of George Errol's love and a home of her own, should shine no more for her; there was no use in turning away from the leaden gray pathway which stretched out before her girl footsteps. There was one comfort, the poor little orphans should never feel the loss of a mother's love, while she lived to cherish and toil for them.

Duty is often a bitter cup to drink, but it seldom comes in quite so uninviting a guise as was now held to poor Olive Merton's lips.

Miss Agatha Errol, her former

fiance's sister, dropped in a few days afterward—a stout, bustling maiden of twenty, who kept house for George, scolded him, mended his stockings and put all the loose buttons on his shirts.

"Packing your trunks, eh?" said Miss Agatha. "Going to move?"

"Of course, I cannot continue to board in so expensive a place," said Miss Merton, sadly. "I shall soon have to maintain the children as well as myself."

"Humph," said Miss Agatha, "so you still persist in setting up an orphan asylum on a small scale. Rather a quixotic business, I think."

Olive was silent.

"When do you expect 'em from the west?" pursued Miss Errol.

"On Tuesday of next week."

"What train?"

"There are two, but I shall not look for them until the latest, which comes in at six."

"I hope they are nice children," said Miss Agatha, doubtfully.

"One cannot help loving children," said Olive, earnestly.

"My dear you are an enthusiast," "Perhaps I am," said Olive, smiling faintly, "but I cannot help it."

"Well," said Miss Agatha, jumping briskly up, "I must be going; I wish you joy of your new undertaking, Olive."

"You will come and see me sometimes," said Olive, wistfully.

"Y—yes," said Agatha, rubbing her chin, "I will come sometimes."

"And," Olive hesitated, "you have not told me yet how George is?"

"George? Oh, he's pretty well," said Agatha, "good bye!"

And away she went.

Tuesday evening of the next week came, and Olive Merton tied on her hood and waterproof cloak, for it was a dismal, drizzly twilight, and went down to the depot to meet the little western travelers, whom she called "her new children."

But though she stood on the platform and watched every passenger descend from the long train, there were no little Evelyns there.

She asked a question or two of the station master.

"Is it Miss Merton?" he asked, touching his cap, respectfully.

"Yes."

"The little ladies were took away by a gentleman and lady in the evening train, miss, and their compliments, and you'd find 'em at No—"

si.

Olive's eyes widened in astonishment. She was not aware that her cousin's orphans had any living relatives except herself. There surely must be some mistake.

But there was nothing for it now but to rectify the misunderstanding as soon as possible, and so once more putting up her little umbrella Olive tripped away through the mist, which had now turned into positive rain.

No—street was a large, handsome house, with brightly lighted windows, and Olive ascended the steps and rang the door bell with something like timidity.

A neat maid servant answered the summons.

"Are Kate and Cora Evelyn here?" asked Miss Merton.

"Yes, miss. It's all right, miss. Please to walk in."

Beyond the parlors, a well furnished library, carpeted with crimson Brussels, and all aglow with the light of a cheerful grate fire, was otherwise unillumined; and into this room Olive was shown.

Two rosy little girls nestled on the hearth rug, playing with a pile of blocks—and opposite them, with a countenance as beaming as their own, sat Miss Agatha Errol. But before Olive could utter the exclamation of astonishment which rose to her lips, both her hands were captured in a strong grasp, and she was drawn to George Errol's breast.

"Olive, my little, self-sacrificing jewel," he cried. "Come here and be the queen of this little home circle, for it is all, all yours."

"Mine, George!"

"Yes yours—the house was furnished for you, the rooms are to be your home henceforward, and you are to be my wife and Agatha's sister."

"And—the children?"

faltered Olive, looking down at the little ones, who were clinging to her dress with joyful, welcoming cries.

"They shall be near Olive!"

"But I thought, George, that you disapproved—"

"So I did Olive, at first, but when my sober senses came back to me I could not but see what a selfish brute I had shown myself, and what an angel you were. I had loved you before, dearest—how I revered the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion which you had shown in contradiction to my own coldness and brutality! So I thought the least reparation I could make would be to make ready the brightest home I could devise for my little wife that is to be. Do you like it darling?"

Did she like it? What was the use of asking her the question when the

answer came so radiantly on her face?

And this was one of the very, very few cases in which duty proves its own reward.

A MARVELOUS LITTLE STREAM.

Wherein Birds and Beasts are Caught and Hopelessly Held Captive.

A cross the Pampas and the Andes.

At the distance of thirty miles south of the river Diamante our route passed by a natural object of considerable interest—a stream, or rather rill, of yellowish white fluid like petroleum issuing from the mountain side at a considerable height and trickling down the slope till lost in the porous soil of the valley below. The source from which it flowed was at the junction where a hard metamorphic rock, interspersed with small crystals of agnate, overlaid a stratum of volcanic tuff. It was formed like the crater of a volcano and full of black, bituminous matter, hot and sticky, which could be stirred up to the depth of about eighteen inches.

Floundering in it was a polecat or skunk (Mephitis varians), having been enticed to its fate by the desire of securing a bird caught in the natural bird lime, till a bullet from the revolver of one of the party terminated the skunk's struggles to extricate itself from the warm and adhesive bath in which it was hopelessly held captive.

The overflow from this fountain was, as described, like a stream of petroleum two or three feet wide, trickling over a bed of pitch or some such substance, which extended to a much greater width along the edge of the running stream at its contact with it. This material was of a very sticky nature, becoming gradually harder as it spread further out, assuming the appearance of asphalt when it became mingled with the loose sand of the adjoining soil.

While engaged in examining this natural curiosity, we came upon two small birds, caught in the sticky substance at the edge of the stream; they were still alive, but upon releasing them both the feathers and the skin came off where they had come in contact with the bituminous matter, so that we had to kill them to put an end to their sufferings. No doubt they had been taken in by the appearance of water which the stream presented and had alighted to drink, when they discovered their mistake too late. Their fate suggested the idea that in a district so devoid of water others of the feathered tribes must constantly become victims to the same delusion in a similar manner, and upon a close inspection of the margin of the stream the correctness of this inference was established by the discovery of numerous skeletons of birds imbedded in it; nor were these of small quadrupeds unrepresented, among which we recognized the remains of a fox.

Bulwer Lytton's Bridge

Where it Touches the Shores and the Great Columns in Mid-stream.

"What a beautiful bridge between old age and childhood is religion. How intuitively the child begins with prayer and worship on entering life, and how intuitively, on quitting life, the old man turns back to prayer and worship, putting himself again side by side with the infant." remarks Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, in his "Strange Story."

Yes, but between its distant abutments the bridge of life has many high and awful arches, through which the wild waters dash, and roar in wrath and desolation. Prayer and worship alone do not sustain these. Nature's solid rocks must be unshaken beneath, and human art and skill must rear and solidify the structure overhead. God's will is best exemplified in the laws he has made for the creatures whom he has placed under their control. Neither the child's trustful "Our Father," nor the old man's "Forget me not in the midst of mine infirmities," will alter this by the weight of a single grain.

Science as an art first—then faith and prayer—is the order of heaven itself. Divinity leads through its arts, and those arts are the discoveries of man; not the vague announcements of prophets or seers. Life is a burden to you? Does time drag? Is your power to cope with life's problems and duties weakened? You are not well. Your blood is sluggish and tainted, perhaps; or some important organ is torpid or overworked. This fact may have taken the form of dyspepsia, rheumatism, sciatica, malaria, piles in the stomach, chronic headache, or any of a dozen other ills. PARKER'S TONIC will invigorate you, as fresh air invigorates those who have been shut up in damp, feverish cells. It is powerful, pure, delicate, scientific, safe—the key-stone of the central arch of the bridge of life.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.
County of Pettis, ss.
In the Probate Court for the County of Pettis August term, 1884.

D. K. HOLLEY, executor of the estate of Daniel Holley, deceased. Order of publication.

D. K. HOLLEY, ex-cutor of the estate of Daniel Holley, deceased, presents to the Court his petition, praying for an order for the sale of so much of the real estate of said deceased as will pay and satisfy the legacies due in said estate, and yet unpaid for want of sufficient assets, accompanied by the accounts, lists, and inventories required by law in such case, on examination whereof it is ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and that unless the contrary be shown on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held on the 10th day of September, 1884, the said real estate shall be sold to the best advantage of the estate of said deceased.

TENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER

next, an order will be made for the sale of the whole, or so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be sufficient for the payment of said debts; and it is further ordered, that this notice be published in some newspaper in this State for four weeks before the next term of this Court.

State of Missouri, County of Pettis, ss.
I, Chas. M. McClurg, Judge and Ex-officio Clerk of the Probate Court, held in and for said County, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Order of Publication therein referred to, as the same appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand, and seal of said Court, Done at office in Sedalia in said County, this 29th day of September, 1884.

Chas. M. McClurg, Judge and Ex-officio Clerk.

10-7-84

A. F. WYCKOFF,
Breeder and dealer in
Registered Berkshire Hogs
4-5wly APPLETON CITY, MO.

Dr. Whittier,
617 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Mo.
A regular graduate of two medical colleges, has been long known in the medical world as a specialist in the treatment